

38650 to 38658—Continued.

The species is described (*Catalogue, Manila City Nursery*) as "a medium-sized or rather small tree, with compound, pinnate leaves with small oblong leaflets, and very large white flowers, 2½ to 5 inches long. The pods are long, slender, and pendulous. A desirable ornamental; not good for shade, however, as the top is rather thin. The large white flowers are used by the natives for food." The variety differs in having red flowers.

38657. LACTUCA SATIVA L. Cichoriaceæ.

Lettuce.

"I have grown many varieties of lettuce and worked with a number of hybrids produced in the department. If my memory serves me well there is not one variety or one hybrid which will equal this lettuce when grown properly. It strongly resembles a cross between *Grand Rapids* and *Golden Queen*, a semiopen and semiheading variety. During its young stages of growth it has the brightest golden color of any lettuce of which I know. This character alone would make it especially valuable for garnishing dishes. Aside from this it is a very good table lettuce. This was obtained from Macao, a Portuguese possession off the coast of China. Sent to the Manila Bureau of Agriculture by Mr. Soares, of Hongkong, China." (Boyle.)

38658. CHRYSANTHEMUM sp. Asteraceæ.

Chrysanthemum.

"A vegetable which is greatly used by the Chinese under the name of *Chung ow*. This vegetable is used by the Chinese in the same manner that we use kale and spinach. It is a very good substitute for both." (Boyle.)

38659 to 38663. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L. Solanaceæ. **Potato.**

From Warsaw, Russia. Presented by Mr. K. Drewitz, at the request of Mr. Edouard de Kostecki, director, Polish Agricultural Experiment Station. Received June 27, 1914.

Tubers of the following:

38659. Warszawa.

38662. Bohun.

38660. Twitez.

38663. Clio.

38661. Wohltmann.

38664 and 38665.

From Burma, India. Presented by Mr. Henry Ware Hale, Savannah, Ga. Received June 26, 1914.

38664. BELOU MARMELOS (L.) Lyons. Rutaceæ.
(*Aegle marmelos* Correa.)

Bael.

For previous introductions and descriptions, see S. P. I. Nos. 24450 and 33094.

"The bael fruit of India. A handsome tree, native to northern India, but widely cultivated throughout the Peninsula as well as in Ceylon, Burma, Siam, and Indo-China. The trifoliolate leaves, borne on wingless petioles, are thin in texture, probably owing to the fact that they are deciduous. Although not so hardy as the deciduous trifoliolate orange of China and Japan, the bael fruit tree is said to endure a considerable degree of cold (20° F. or lower) in the drier parts of northwestern